

MISCELLANEOUS.

On the Occurrence of Eublepharis macularius in Transcaspia.

By G. A. BOULENGER.

Eublepharis macularius, Blyth, has long been known as an inhabitant of North-western India, not uncommon in the Punjab and Sind. In 1885 I was able to record it from much further west, Dr. Sauvage having submitted to me a specimen obtained by M. de Sauley in the ruins of Nineveh. This lizard now turns up in Southern Transcaspia. M. C. Eylandt has sent me a tail, collected by him under peculiar circumstances near Ashkabad, and which belongs to *Eublepharis macularius*. M. Eylandt had noticed a bird of prey flying off with a lizard which it had captured; on approaching the spot whence the bird had risen, this gentleman found the detached tail of the lizard wriggling on the ground. As it differs considerably from the tails of any lizard previously observed in that district, the object was carefully preserved and submitted to me for identification.

Additional Notes on Peripatus Leuckarti.

By J. J. FLETCHER, M.A., B.Sc.

Some account is given of forty-two specimens of *Peripatus* from three new localities in this colony—Mount Kosciusko, the Blue Mountains, and Dunoon, on the Richmond River—all collected since the last occasion on which the attention of the Society was drawn to this species. Apart from the interest attaching to the occurrence of the specimens from Mount Kosciusko at high altitudes (5000–5700 feet), where for several months in the year the ground is covered with snow, the collection as a whole is remarkable for the interesting variations of colour and pattern which are presented, but chiefly for the unusual abundance (50 per cent.) of males, the characters of which were not found to be precisely in agreement with those of the only two male specimens hitherto recorded; that is to say, round whitish papillæ were found on some or all of the legs, with the exception of those of the first pair (not merely on the last pair, as in the specimens of Mr. Sedgwick and Mr. Dendy), and a similar state of things was found to obtain in five other males from other localities. On the papillæ open the ducts of the crural glands, as shown by sections; even when papillæ are not visible the apertures of the ducts in well-preserved specimens are generally noticeable. Attention is also called to the presence of a pair of pores on the ventral surface between the genital aperture and the anus, but nearer to the latter, which may possibly be the openings of the ducts of accessory glands. The majority of the specimens (thirty-five) were obtained at Mount Kosciusko by Mr. R. Helms, on behalf of the Australian Museum.—*Linn. Soc. of New South Wales*, Abstract of Proceedings, 30th July, 1890, p. vii.